NEW TOEK DERAGE, TURNEY, MARCH & ISCS.

## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR

The British Press on the Raising of the Blockade.

Denial of the Success of the Rebel Rams at Charleston.

Napoleon's Reply to the Address of the French Legislature.

The Czar of Russia About to Visit Paris.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND,

The Conard steamship Kedar, a freight consort of the frica, which left Liverpool on the 16th of February, ar-

rived at this port yesterday evening.

The latest news by the Kedar—published in the HERALI this morning—is one day later.

The latest news from the United States in England, was

selved by the Arabia at Queenstown, and was dated in alifax on the 6th of February.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that
the Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris in the spring.
The object of the proposed visit is said to be to come to

last Australian mail in England brought intellig

agent, who was found [dead in his bed at Sidney on the

Riliam Smith O'Brien, Esq., visited the Elernal City rily after Christmas, and was most graciously received the venerable Pontiff. The distinguished Irishman engaged for some time in consulting the Roman ar-ves with a view to the compilation of a history of

The Revolution in Poland.
GENVIE, Feb. 13, 1863.
The Russian troops, which were driven by the Polish surgents to take refuge upon Prussian territory, and doen brought hither, marched at hime o'clock this orning, fully equipped. The troops were preceded by a Prussian officers of the garrison and a military band, top are to march by Lubintz to Czenstochau, under the cort of Prussian Uhlans.

IMMERG, Feb. 13, 1863.

General Annenkoff, Governor of the provinces of Podolia and Volhymina has been empowered by the Emperor to erder a state of siege in those provinces if circumstances require.

The Pope has sent instructions to the bishops of Gallieu to exert their influence over the people of that province with a view to counting the authority of Austria, as a Catholic Power, to be respected. The pickets of the insurgents and of the Russian troops were last night in close proximity near Oicow (\* Michow). A battle is expected to take place hourly.

The Onice-Zeitung of to day has the following news respected to take place hourly.

The Onice-Zeitung of to day has the following news respecting the Fellah insurrection:—The insurgents have captured a course bearing despatches from M. de Tengoborski to Baron Rodberg, Russian Ambassador at Paris, and M. P. d'Oubril, Russian Ambassador at Paris, and M. P. d'Oubril, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, realive to the attitude of Frussia and Austria in reference to the insurrection, and accusing the latter Power of encouraging the movement. The insurgents also captured latters ad reasod by the Grand Duke Constantine to a foreign Frincess and the Sount d'Aquila, expressing his surprise at the outbreak of the insurrection, but at the same time stating his resolution not to abandon the course he has hitherto followed.

Berlin, Feb. 14, 1863.

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BERLIN, Feb. 14, 1863.

The convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th

The convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th insural.

A meeting in favor of Poland, which had been advertised for some time previously, was not held to day as an assumed. Last evening about one hundred individual raised shouts of "Poland for ever?" but at the first summenced. Last evening about one hundred individual raised shouts of "Poland for ever?" but at the first summens of the police the assembly peaceably dispersed.

A meeting in favor of Poland took place here to day, but was not numerously attended. No military precautionary measures were taken by the authorities. The speeches made were moderate in character. One speaker, however, having proposed that the Italians should and the Polish insurrection by material means, the police ordered the dissolution of the meeting, which took place without any disturbance. The city is tranquil.

The Nord Destacke Allycancine Zeitung says—"The Convention newly concluded with Russia relates, it is said, among other things, to the treatment of Russian troops which pass over into Prussia. We hear that these will beneafer ward retain their arms." The Kreuz Zeitung (also semi-official) adds its belief that the convention exceeds the measures for obtaining the mastery of the insurrection, to which end the co-operation of Prussia may, perhatys, bureafter become secessary, and, meanwhile, it would appear that the forwarding of Russian troops through Frussian territory, and especially by means of the railway, is one of the points decided by the convention.

The Independence speake of a long interview between the Russian Mundeer at Paris and M. Bronyn de Ihuys. The engagement between Russia and Prussia troope through Frussian territory, and especially by means of the railway, is one of the points decided by the convention.

The Independence speake of a long interview between the Russian Mundeer at Paris and M. Bronyn de Ihuys. The engagement between Russia and Prussian government that the Emperor Napoleon of the Pru

France.

The Emparer received a deputation from the Corps Legislatit, with the address in rapiy to his speech, on the Athants, in the evening Emparer replied, in substance, that he found the address a price of the concord existing botive on the Corps Legislatif and the government. Such harmony or inderstanding was especially desirable at the present moment to attempthen the legislands indusere which France is exercising abroad amid the many hostile positions agitating nearly all quarters of the globe.

The Paris Monitour of the 16th oil, publishes the text of the rapity given by the Uniterior to the deputation which presented the address of the Corps Legislatif, this

PREMIER RATTAZZI'S "DISTINGUISHED" WIFE. The following letter appears in Saunders' Ness Letter ship. —

The following letter appears in Saunders' Ness Letter, of Dublin:—

22 UPPER LESSON SERREY. DUBLIN, Feb. 10, 1862.

Having this day seen an article in your journal copied from the correspondent of the London Morwing Post, referring to the marriage, on the 5th inst., at Turis, of the CR Italian Minister, Signor Rattarzi, I feed myself called on, as the head of the "Wyse" family, to correct a statement in that communication. I allude to that part of the paragraph taken from the Stanges, an Italian paper, which represents the bride as related "to the honorable and honored family of Wyse." Such relationship I distinctly repudiate, on my own part and every member of my family, and can tentify that my deceased brother, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse (for many years the British Minister at Athons), both publicly and privately protested against this assumed relationship. I may add that his eldest sou, Mr. A. N. Wyse, has recently confirmed it by the most emphasic declaration, on eath, in certain pleadings in the Gourt of Chancery in this country, that his late father never had more than two children witz, himself and his brother, William Charles Wyse. Consequently the lady so named neither has nor can have any title to the name of Wyse or to any relationship with the family.

GEORGE WYSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

lion, approving the President's proclamation, &c.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, called up the bill to further but under the present law only a small portion went to the government. The bill was to remedy this and cause the more speedy adjudication and payment of sailors. The bill passed.

Mr. Hennesson, (Union) of Mo., heped the section would be stricken out. The government might as well break up the blockade at once as thus to become an immense trader and furnish supplies. His information was that the rebels had received great aid and comfort from the courteaband trade on the Mississippi river. The money furnished would be used to help the rebels, and if this policy was pursued the war would be interminable. Mr. Collamas, (rep.) of Vt., contended that this provision of the bill would practically defeat the Consecution act, by buying property which was already confined the President to grant licenses to trade.

The motion was agreed to—24 against 16.

Mr. Chanders and the bill was now worthless. The Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present state of things, that its generals should be demoralized and that a wast amount of property should be handed over to the this vest to be divided among them. It had voted two or three hundred million dollars out of the Treasury, and he moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 17, asys 29.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Whiter, (Union) of Va., presented the credentials of the Hon. I. S. Bowden, elected United States Sonator from Virginia for six years from the 4th of March next.

\*\*Messages From the President transmitting to the Senute a copy of the correspondence with the working men of England; also transmitting to the Consellat Liver-ool, with the address of the discressed operatives of England to the New York Relief Committee and inhabitants of the Cinied States; also transmitting a joint resourtion of the Legislature of New Mexico accepting the behalt of the act granting lands for the benefit of the College of Agriculture, Mechanics and Arts.

Mr. Strussule, (rep.) of 10, from the Committee of Confidence of the degree of the degree of the day received the consideration of the Legislature of heavy and the second of the consideration of the day of the consideration of the consideration of the day of the consideration of the consideration of

ture of New Mexico accepting the benefit of the act granting lands for the benefit of the College of Agriculture, Mochanics and Arts.

Mr. Trusscut. (rep.) of lik, from the Committee of Conference on the Indemnification bid, made a report.

Mr. Richerson, (opp.) of lik, objected to the reception of the report on the ground that it contained new matter not in the bill or amendments as key were sent to the Conference Committee.

Mr. Trusscut said there was no new subject matter in the report. The Conference Committee had adopted the sections of the Hoose bill and the amendments of the Senate. Some of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were.

Mr. Richerson said that he understood that this was not the report agreed upon by the committee; that some portions of it had been stricken out.

Mr. Trusscut said that it was the only report agreed upon and the only report drawn up and signed, and he claimed there was nothing in the report to a strictly in the line of the duty of the committee.

The Chair said that the objection was no point of order. Mr. Wall, (opp.) of N. J., moved to postpone the consideration of the report until to morrow.

Mr. This such objected to a postponement unless there could be some understanding that there might be a vote to night, and no factions oppositions should be made.

After some discussion the report was postponed until seven o'clock.

Mr. Firstender, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finence, reported back the liternal flevence bill with amendments.

Mr. Presented and the internal flavence bill with amonthments.

The recovery of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. Welson called up the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. Garwes, (rep.) of lowa, moved to strike out the section providing for certain promotions in the quarter-master's Department. Agreed to—21 against 14.

Mr. Astrony, (rep.) of R. I., moved an amonthment, to exempt persons from the provisions of the ear-sling bill the account of religious excupies. He said it was meant to apply particularly, to the Somety of Friends. He thought the word of the control of the section of the war, and many going men had not tollowed in the tootsteps of their tathers, but had substed in the war. He had been cheartainly be to dearning these people and though to might not have continued among these people and though the might not have continued among these people and though the might not have continued in their tails he would bear tribute to their worth and high character.

Mr. Hernamens opposed the amendment on the ground that these people should take their chances with all other citizens lie thought the provisions of the bill would be loss heavy on them Roma on many others.

Mr. Law, (rep.) of Kansas, thought it unwise to make a distinction in Savor of any sect or church.

Mr. Cowas, (rep.) of Ransas, thought it would be unfair. The c netitution of Pennsylvania did not exempt them from the operation of its minutary laws.

Milers and in companies composed was a filters and in companies composed was a filter and except.

Adopted. Yeas 19, nays 17.

The bill then passed—Yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. Cowan presented the petition of W. C. Jewett, praying for immediate action on the bill for the admission of Colorado, as highly important to the interests of the country, and showing to Furope and the South an unflinching determination to maintain the Union with the constitutional guarantees to all sections.

Mr. FERRENDEN called up the Internal Revenue bill.

An amendment was adopted fixing the license on retail theory dealers at \$20.

work increased to three per cent.

The amendment providing for an Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury was rejected.

Mr. Freezurs offered an amendment providing that the salary of no collector shall exceed \$5,000, exclusive of the expenses of his office. Adopted.

Mr. Collarates offered an amendment laying a tax of two per cent on all ships, stramboats, canal boats and all other vessels or water craft horeafter built.

Agreed to—yeas, 36; nsys, 12.

By consent a resciution was adopted granting the Committee on the Conduct of the War leave to hold sessions thirty days after Congress adjourns.

THE TAX MILL ARGUERS.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out the tax of fitteen cents a pound on manufactured tobacco. He said it was an unjust and onerous tax on the people of his State. Rejected—yeas, 10: nays, 25.

Mr. Armen's offered an amendment that on raw or manufactured cotton, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hopp, when imported from this side of the Cape, shall pay no greater daty than is imposed on the same article when imported directly from the places beyond the Cape adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. POWELL insisted on a separate vote on each amendment.

The amendment increasing the tax en custom tailors, milliners and shoemaker's work to three per cent, was not concurred in. So the tax remains one per cent.

The bill then passed.

Tax ismusiative and.

Mr. Thursen called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Indemnification bill.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock Mr. Wall addressed the Senate at length. He considered this bill as the most dangerons to the literium of the people. With the Consciption bill it would give the President more than dictatorial powers, and would open the iron doors of the Bastiles of the countries induced without cause, and refused trial, and incarcerated for mooths. Every constitution a of the citizen had been violated. Men were impressed without cause, and refused trial, and incarcerated for mooths. Every constitution a of th request trial, and incarcerated for months. Every constitutional outpost was driven in, and every personal guarantee of the citizen brushed away, and all this by a government professing to be fighting for the Union, constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and this conduct was applauded by lawyers and divines, and contract hunting renegate democrate. He himself had been within the grasp of this arbitrary power, imprisoned without cause, and released; and to this day he had never been able to learn any cause. He remembered what a shudder went over the civilized world when King Bomba imprisoned a few young men in the dangeons of Naples; and, though the dangeons were falled, the vengeance of an outraged people rose to vindicate their right, and to day Naples was redeemed, and the fourth a family driven into exile. Vonceance was cortain, sooner or later, to overtake the oppressor. The Nemesls of retrication, with flaming sword, followed swiftly after the tyrant. The bill proposed to shelter the President and his subordinates from the consequences of their unlawful acts and to legalize llegality. He referred to the history of the absence or pass in Engand, and to debate on the subject in this country, and claimed that the right to suspend the act was exclusively legislative, and was nover granted or intended to be granted to the Executive. He replied at some length to a speech made by Mr. Field in favor of the exercise of this power by the Executive, he had been arguments, be said, were the same as those made by Charies I. of England, in favor of his divine right to suspend the writ, and quoted at considerable length from the debates in the English Parliament at that time. When one contrasted the sentiments of the men of that revolutionary era with the thoughtless indifference and wretched subservience of men who professed to be statesmen and patriots now, he might well stand aghast at the fearful degeneracy of the times. It was a libed on the wisdom and patriots now, he might well stand aghast at the fearful d

## House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1805.
THE INCUR OF REGISTRISS TO CERTAIN VASSELS.
On motion of Mr. WASHINGER, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to lesue registers to certain vessels in ac-

cordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

THE PUBLISH SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill supplemental to the act regulating the judicial system of the United States.

jurisdiction over the lakes and adjacent waters, LAND GRANTS FOR MULITARY ROAD PURPOSES.

The House passed the Senate bull granting lands to

The House passed the Senate bil granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan for military road purposes.

ETEXNISC THE TREMOLER LINE.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill granting cermission to the independent Telegraph Company—the line extending from Portland to Washington—to extend their wires into the Darriot of Columbia. The amendment grant similar privileges to any other corporation or company.

The House passed the Senate Soldiers is the Convalence of the Senate bill authorizing the Paymenter General to take immediate measures for the payment of the sele and wounded in the convalencest camp and hospitals within sixty days.

The Senate bill to organize a signal corps, after amendment, was passed.

The sixth and of Taguina 48, concurred in the report of the convalence of the following is the desire of the day companies of the two finges of the House—

Year—Measer Aldrich, Arond, Ashley, Bardel, Respondence of the Forman Hindens, Bard of Alexter for the payment.

No querum motion.

The roll was then called thrice in succession, run voting either time, though a count by the showed that a quorum was present.

On taking the vote for the fifth time a quorum

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE PILLS FARSED BY THE BOUSE.

The House has passed the following Senate bills:—
One providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of one chief justice and nice associate justices, one of whom shall hold court in the new circuit of California and Oregon.
One granting alternate sections of land to Kansas for railroad and telegraphic purposes.
One, with an amendment as a substitute, providing that there shall be appointed one midshipman, between four-teen and eighteen years of age, for each member shad delegate in the House, recommended by the members and delegates of the present Congress, to immediately form a class according to the present regulations and qualifications for admission.
One giving the right of presents.

One ground to sandlers discharged in consequence of wounds or sickness the same bounty as if they had served two years.

One providing for the removal of certain bands of Sloux Indians from Kanase.

One merging the two branches of army engineers.

One merging the two branches of army engineers.

One not suffering the President to conter brevet rank on such commissioned officers as have or may hereafter distinguish themselves by gallant action, such brevet not to carry additional psy.

One to carry into effect the recent convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, providing for the appointment of two commissioners and other officers.

One to facilitate the taking of testimony to be used in foreign countries for legal purposes.

One granting the use of Judiciary or Armory Equare, on which to erect a Home for Destitute Newsboys.

One to incorporate the Institution for the Education of the Colored Youth of the District of Columbia.

CONGRESIONAL ELECTRONS IN TRESIDENCE ARM LOUISIANA.

Mr. Dawis, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill substricting the acting Governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to issue write of election for representatives to Coegress according to the laws of those States.

Mr. Wannasser Gullen) of Kyr., opposing the bill, said the free Black man had not the privilege of voting in Jouisiana. The bill said every free person.

Mr. Dawm explained that that part of the bill was drawn by Mr. Halm, the representative from Louisiana, and the words were copied from the constitution of that State.

Mr. Wannasser and the word "white" would not hurt the clause.

The bill passed by a vote of 104 against 27.

Inches passed.

The House laid on the table the Senate bill to survey and sell the Mendocino Reservation in California.

The House laid on the table the Senate bill to survey and sell the Mendocino Reservation in California.

The House possed the Senate joint resolution of thanks to General Rosecrans and the officers and in n. under his command for gallantry and good conduct at Muffresboro.

FUNCHMENT OF FRADE ON THE RESEARCE.

Mr. Supprised reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce in relation to the revenue and to punish frauds.

Passes!

Senare bill authorizing the President to issues letters of margue and reprisal. Passed.

The Senare's resolution authorizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to continue in session thirty days after the adjournment of Congress, to complete their ex-summation of important witnesses, passed.

The bill locating a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, passed
Mr. Monunz, of Vt., from the Committee or Ways and
Means, reported a bill, which passed, in relation to the
revenue, and reducing the duty on printing pager from
thrity five to twenty per centum
At forty-five minutes past eleven the House adjourned.

NAVAL. DEPARTURE OF THE GUNBOAT DIENVILLE. The United States steam gunboat Bienville, Commander

R. M. Mullany, sailed February 28 for Port Royal, Key The following is a list of her officers -

The following is a list of her officers:—
Communiter—J. R. Mullany.
Leaderant and Executive Officer—R. S. McCook.
Acong Masters—Frank Smith, Wm. Bates, Benjamin Vinturore and Ed. Sheffield.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Isaac T. Coates.
Payanater—Wm. Wallace Goodwin.
Engineers—Chief, Wm. F. Wright, Acting Second Assistant, Jared Pay; Acting Third Assistants, James Foun-ain, Beroard Rule and Herry B. Goodwin.
Liching Ensigns—Frank H. Wilks, T. M. Montell.
Acting Master's Mates—Wm. W. Brandt, Wgi: C. Little-eld and Affred L. C. Bolvie.
Acting Gunner—Geo. J. Fleik.
Captain's Cerk—Eugene Devereux.

Acing Gunna-Geo. J. Fleik. Captain's Cierk-Eugene Devereux. Paymatter's Cierk-G. P. Smith.

## Serious Railroad Accident. Er. Louis, March 2, 1863.

While the Twenty-ourth Mesouri Volunteers, Colonel Boyd, were coming from Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on Saturday, a large tree fell across the track just before the engine, about thirty miles from here, which resulted in wrecking the train, killing three soldiers, severely wounding five, and slightly injuring from fitteen to twenty.

## Faial Affray at Boston.

Boeros, March 2, 1863. Gay Bichardson was shot dead and a man named Clapp was seriously wounded, on Saturday night, in South Hingham, by Asa Souther. The latter gave himself up, stating that he was defending his house from the two men, who at a late hour persisted in attempting to

Geneva Charter Election.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 2, 1863.

The charter election in this viriage to-day resuited in the success of the entire democratic ticket by a majority of about 150.

Tragedy at Buffato. A post mortem examination on the bodies of Mrs.
France and children, supposed to have perialed in the
destruction of a house by a late fire, has revealed the fact
that all had been previously mordered. The New Mr.
France is missing, and it is feared he has been murdered

Acrivale and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

Names and Havardan-Romanalip British Queen-For Burnal II & Harl, New York Ashiph Remain I have been for the property of the property of

## THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Circuit Court of the United States to be holden in the district where the out is pending, and offer good and sort feelent surety for his filing in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceeding against him, and also for his appearing in such court and entering special bail in the cause, it special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution, and the hall that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And, such copies being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whethere may be the samount in dispute or the damages claimed, or wintever the cutrenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary not situatanting. And any attachment of the goods or extra to the detendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate to statehed to answer the final judgment, but same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had the or reported in the court in which the soit or prosecution was commenced, before any State court whatever, for any cause aforesaid, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such case during the season of the court of the United States to be held in the darted in which and proceed to grave the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next threat in such cause, and it shall be the day of the person taking such appeal to produce and file in the said Circuit Court attested copies of the process, proceedings and judgment in such cause, and it shall sho be competent for either party, within six months after the removal and transfer, and sufficient said threat in such cause, and it shall sho the court and the new formal half law been made, and or such as a process of the process. In the same as for said, that it was to rem

Organization of a Union Club in Boston. A Union club has been organized in North 2, 1841, and a Union club has been organized in North 2, 1841, and a gaming its members into a leading common, stored for patriotism. Edward Eveneth has sompted the Providings, the massion of the late about Lawrence, in Park Street, but been purchased for the heady arises of the data, for \$0.700. The purpose of the civil is understood to be giften wavering support of the gard amount in putting down the rebuilder.

# OPERATIONS OF THE PRIVATEERS

Capture and Burning of the Ship Jacob Bell by the Florida.

Movements of the United States Steamer Alabama.

Running of the Blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina,

HAUFAY, March 2, 1863

The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas on the 20th and ude on the 26th uit, has arrived at this port. She

Mesars. Bell-have arrived here in the Delta.

the 20th of February, in search of the Florida. The steamer Columbia rap the blockade at Wilming

N. C., and arrived at St. George, with a cargo of cotton

teamer Giraffe

The Jacob Bell was commanded by Captain

The Vanderbilt and the Shepherd Knap on a Cruise for the Privateers.

HALIPAX, March 2, 1863.

The Vanderbilt was at St. Thomas on the 20th ult.

The Jacob Bell's car so was valued at \$1,500,000.

The federal ship Shepherd Knapp left St. week previous in search of the rebel pirate Alabama.

ing to leave lest they should fail a prey to the pirates.

Ocean, reports as follows —
On the 14th of February, latitude 26, longitude 67, man

# a square rigged vessel on fire. Did not go to her assi ance, from fear of the Alabama.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG. Capture of the United States Gunboat Indianola by the Rebels,

Ac.

United States Moscosopy: Squareon, Feb. 27, ) Via Michaelms, March 1, 1863.

Sm-I regret to inform you that the ludianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty five miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered. All of which can be traced to a non-com pliance with my instructions,

I do not know the particulars.

DAVID D. FORTER, Commander.

Washington, March 2, 1863. The gunboat Indianola has been taken by the rebels be low Vicksburg. Two or three rebel steamers, prepared in Galveston style, and filled with armel men, fastened upon the lodispola, and captured her. She is from clad In conjunction with the Queen of the West, and the vessels originally possessed by the rebels, they now have quite a neet below Vicksburg, and it will be necessary for Admiral Porter to send down several guaboats at once and clear out the rebel mosquito feet. Their operations show the newerful to crush out their last hope.

The Indianola is one of the new iron-clad gunboats re contly built at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is four hundred and forty-two tone burthen, and was built to carry two guns. She was constructed according to plans issued from the Navy Department, and is one hundred and seventy five feet in length, fifty one and a half feet broad, six feet in depth of hold, and draws with all on board but six feet three inches of water. The thickness of her bottom planking is five inches, of her lining three inches, of her cides four mehes and of her deck four and a half inches Over all is a strong layer of iron plating. Her flooring timbers are ten inchm square. She is flat bottomed and without a keel for navigating shallow waters. Her sides spread out from the bottom to the deck at an angle of forty five degrees, and fall in above deck at a simi angle, for the purpose of glancing off shots aimed at her The gunners are protected by a kind of casemate formed by the construction of the vessel, which gives it the ap-pearance of a mud turtle. The cost of building this ves sel was about one hundred thousand dollars. Lieutenant Commander George Brown was the last officer reported

having charge of her. Sketch of Commander Brown.

Licut. Commander George Brown, United States Navy, who is supposed to have been in command of the Indianola, and who gallantly fought his vessel until she was so much batterni by the rame that she had to be surrendered, is a native and citizen of indiana, and was appointed from that State to the navy on the atts of February, 1849. He has consequently been in the service of his country over fourteen years, about nine of which have been spent at sen, over one year in the Western waters, about fifteen mouths on whore and other duty, and the rest of the time unemphryod. He was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 2d of June, 183d, and to the rank of lieutenant command-

News from San Francisco

Acrived ship Startight from Soston. The Goden Ago brought \$40,000 in treasure from the wrecked elemen-tion in Gate. It is un'officially reported that the wrecking pure have raised several hundred thousand dollars in brown packages, which they will retain on board their vessel until the labor is coded.

Movements of the Iron-Clad Nantucket.

Horne, Mark, March 2, 1863.

The bros etad Nantucket, is low passed Chathase at pool to-usy for New York